

Administration had been strikingly satisfactory.

The other officers re-elected were Senator Echols, of Staunton, president pro tempore; E. B. Watkins, sergeant-at-arms; S. M. Donald, doorkeeper.

For Change in Rules. Senator Keenell, of Rockingham, offered a resolution that the Committee on Rules be requested to change the rules so that the elective officers of the Senate might be chosen for a term of four, instead of two years, but an amendment by Senator Lawler limited the operation of the proposed rule to elections hereafter held. Senators Eham, of Brunswick, and E. B. Watkins, of Rockingham, spoke in favor of the resolution, and expressing the opinion that such action taken now would save affirmative action later. The resolution was passed.

At this juncture, the caucus took a recess so that four of the pages might be chosen by the various groups who select them. When the caucus resumed business, Archie Burke, of Richmond; J. T. Pettus, of Norfolk; Robert Ward, of Petersburg; and G. T. Towles, of Pittsylvania, were elected pages.

Much discussion was precipitated by Senator Gravatt, of Caroline, when he offered a resolution that the Committee on Rules be instructed to enlarge the Committee on Rules and Finance, so that a Republican might be added to each committee. Senator Gravatt thought that under the present system, a considerable part of the people were unrepresented on these committees because they had no Republican representatives, and that they were entitled to some voice in the deliberations of such important committees.

Attack on Republicans.

Senator Keenell, of Rockingham, vigorously opposed the resolution, asserting that the Republicans had in the past abused the courtesies extended to them by the Democrats, and that they had violated the confidence reposed in them, giving out facts which were considered secrets. This he did, he said, to furnish the Republican party with material. "I have no patience," he said, "with a sentiment which would put a spy in the camp."

Senator Folsom, of Richmond, favored the resolution. One Republican against thirteen Democrats could work no harm. Speaker Cannon had recently appointed Democrats to important committees, and he thought there was a sort of reciprocity which demanded the presence of a Republican on these committees.

Senator Hasky, of Lynchburg, vehemently attacked the resolution, declaring that the Democratic party was responsible for the present situation, and that to add a Republican would only serve to hamper the work of the committee.

Senator Gravatt, though a staunch Democrat, thought his resolution ought to pass on the broad ground of fairness and justice, and he championed it, but on the call of the yeas and nays it was lost by a vote of 19 to 11.

After this discussion, which consumed some time, the caucus adjourned. Clerk Booker announced the following appointments after adjournment: O. V. Hanger, Amherst, first assistant clerk; H. C. Mann, Petersburg, journal clerk; J. T. Pettus, Norfolk, sergeant-at-arms; committee clerks—H. G. Shackelford, Orange; P. E. Tuck, Virginia; L. A. Sims, Skipton; C. A. Boyce, Richmond; J. S. Menefee, Rappahannock. Horace Brown was appointed clerk of the joint committee on special, private and local legislation.

House Caucus Meets.

It was 2:25 when Captain W. W. Baker, of Chesterfield, the "Father of the House," called the members to order. Delegate Berkeley D. Adams, of Charlotte, called the roll and the members had been gathered in the House chamber presenting an animated scene.

With much discussion, the members heard of the desperate condition of two members—J. W. Williams, of Southampton, and A. H. Snyder, of Rockingham. Mr. Williams was known to all the old members, and was a most popular representative. Mr. Snyder was reported to be in extremis.

Cox Made Chairman.

The first order to be filed was that of chairman of the House Democratic caucus, Captain C. E. Wingo, of Richmond, arose and made a statement. Mr. Cox, of this city, he referred to Mr. Cox's long and faithful service in the House and to his familiarity with the rules. The nomination was made known by Rosewell Page, of Hanover, and by S. F. Clement, of Pittsylvania. The election was unanimous, and A. H. Snyder and Harry R. Houston, of Elizabeth City, were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Cox to the chair, which was relinquished at a Democratic shout.

In accepting the position, Mr. Cox said that twenty-five years of Democratic rule in Virginia had demonstrated the fact that the Democrats needed no phrase to teach them that "public honor is a public trust." The finger of scorn, he asserted, has been pointed at a Democratic judge with the charge that he was corrupt. With a lower tax rate, the State is paying lawless judges, who are public school purposes as when another party held the reins of power, while advancement has been made in every line.

B. D. Adams, of Charlotte, was elected clerk of the caucus.

Chairman Cox then called for nominations for the office of Speaker, and recognized the member from Culpeper, Alden Bell. Mr. Bell's remarks were loudly applauded.

Mr. Page's Joke.

The first serious speech was made by Rosewell Page, of Hanover. Mr. Page said: "Mr. Chairman, a few days ago, in a stable yard in a Northern Virginia town, two men were talking. One of them, pointing to a window, said: 'Up in that room is Dick Byrd, who wrote the liquor bill.' The other said: 'Hell! Now, in the second nomination of Richard Evelyn Byrd.' At this point the caucus got next, and how of delight rent the air. In vain Chairman Cox rapped for order.

In a few minutes words Mr. Page, when he got a hearing again, finished his speech. Mr. Byrd, he said, was a strong man, a man of intense personality, a man who made his decisions promptly, for the most part accurately, and at all times honestly.

Sad Fate of Members.

Harry R. Houston, of Elizabeth City, seconded the nomination for "Tide-water." He referred pathetically to the men who, at the August primary, had fallen outside the breastworks. "There being no other nominations," Mr. Byrd's election was made unanimous.

When the Speaker and the committee arrived and walked down the aisle, the members showed their respect and satisfaction by rising. Introduced by Mr. Cox, Mr. Byrd spoke as follows:

Speaker Byrd's Remarks.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Caucus: 'I thank you for your nomination to the honorable office of Speaker of the House of Delegates, and I will endeavor to justify your confidence.' 'The gentlemen here assembled are, so far as the House of Delegates is concerned, the representatives of legislative government in Virginia. Therefore, it seems a praiseworthy occasion to consider briefly some of the

Bad Blood

is the cause of all humors, eruptions, boils, pimples, scrofulous sores, eczema, or salt rheum, as well as of rheumatism, catarrh and other troubles. The greatest blood remedy for all these troubles, proved by its unequalled record of cures, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsaparilla, 100 doses 50c.



The Berry Sale of Boys' and Girls' Clothing is the Event of the Season With Parents

The whole department is agog with screaming bargains! The sale begun yesterday with a Sensational Day's Business.

Knickerbocker Suits and the very latest styles in Coats and Reefers for boys and girls.

Boys' Fine Knicker Suits

\$6.00 and \$5.00 Suits at.....	\$3.50
\$7.00 and \$6.50 Suits at.....	\$4.75
\$8.50 and \$8.00 Suits at.....	\$5.75
\$10.00 and \$9.00 Suits at.....	\$6.75
\$13.00 and \$12.50 Suits at.....	\$7.75

All sizes up to 16 years. The materials used in these Suits are navy blue chevrons and smooth serges; fancy gray, brown and green mixtures in Scotch chevrons and very fine imported fancy worsteds.

Boys' "Cravenette" Raincoats

\$10.00 Raincoats at.....	\$6.75
\$12.00 Raincoats at.....	\$7.75
\$15.00 Raincoats at.....	\$9.75

Girls' and Misses' Reefers, Boys' Overcoats and Reefers

That were \$4.50 and \$3.50 at.....	\$2.75
That were \$5.50 and \$5.00 at.....	\$3.50
That were \$7.00 and \$6.00 at.....	\$4.75
That were \$8.00 and \$7.50 at.....	\$5.75
That were \$10.00 and \$9.00 at.....	\$6.75
That were \$12.00 and \$11.00 at.....	\$7.75
That were \$14.00 and \$12.50 at.....	\$8.75

Now the little girls and boys have a chance at fine garments whose parents may have found the former prices inconsistent with their means.

A Rare Chance at Fine Trunks, Bags and Cases

Extensive alterations in our basement make this sale of Trunks, Bags and Cases imperative. Anticipate your needs in this line and buy now, while the prices all through the big stock are

A Fourth to a Third Off

All sorts, styles and sizes are in the sale. No trouble to show you through.

O. H. Berry & Company

problems which will confront the coming session.

"First in importance is the equalization of assessments. This inequality, that in the crowded hours of a sixty-day session it is practically impossible to properly formulate and duly consider measures so delicate and so complex. Hasty legislation intended to be reformatory often defeats and delays the very reform which is sought to be accomplished."

The House of Delegates passed a bill the last session appointing a committee to study the present system of taxation, and to report a comprehensive scheme of reform. It is certainly to be hoped that a similar bill this year will be more fortunate.

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The remedy, and the only remedy, is to subordinate these local officials to a central authority representing the whole State."

"Makelshifts which do not recognize this principle and provide adequate machinery for its enforcement will do no real good."

"In approaching this question we are confronted with the difficult task in the crowded hours of a sixty-day session it is practically impossible to properly formulate and duly consider measures so delicate and so complex. Hasty legislation intended to be reformatory often defeats and delays the very reform which is sought to be accomplished."

"The House of Delegates passed a bill the last session appointing a committee to study the present system of taxation, and to report a comprehensive scheme of reform. It is certainly to be hoped that a similar bill this year will be more fortunate."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

machinery for its enforcement will do no real good."

"In approaching this question we are confronted with the difficult task in the crowded hours of a sixty-day session it is practically impossible to properly formulate and duly consider measures so delicate and so complex. Hasty legislation intended to be reformatory often defeats and delays the very reform which is sought to be accomplished."

The House of Delegates passed a bill the last session appointing a committee to study the present system of taxation, and to report a comprehensive scheme of reform. It is certainly to be hoped that a similar bill this year will be more fortunate."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The remedy, and the only remedy, is to subordinate these local officials to a central authority representing the whole State."

"Makelshifts which do not recognize this principle and provide adequate machinery for its enforcement will do no real good."

"In approaching this question we are confronted with the difficult task in the crowded hours of a sixty-day session it is practically impossible to properly formulate and duly consider measures so delicate and so complex. Hasty legislation intended to be reformatory often defeats and delays the very reform which is sought to be accomplished."

"The House of Delegates passed a bill the last session appointing a committee to study the present system of taxation, and to report a comprehensive scheme of reform. It is certainly to be hoped that a similar bill this year will be more fortunate."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."

"The Constitution imposes upon the General Assembly the duty of establishing uniform rates as to all classes of property. The burden of property taxation is not to be set at naught at the will of hundreds of local assessors and commissioners of the revenue, who assess the value of property independent of each other and of the relation which the assessment of property bears to its actual value. There can be no uniform taxation unless both the tax rate and the assessment are uniform."



BELL'S HIGH TRIBUTE TO SPEAKER BYRD



Alden Bell.

Address of Alden Bell in nominating Richard Evelyn Byrd for Speaker of the General Assembly of Virginia in the House caucus last night:

Mr. Chairman and fellow Members of the Virginia General Assembly: I rise to perform a most pleasant duty, to nominate to re-election as Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia one well known to you all, whose name is the synonym of honor and duty well performed, a household word throughout our "Old Dominion" in every public and private place, in every doctor's and lawyer's office, in every merchant's counting room, in all her busy marts of trade and in every farmer's home—one skilled in all the arts, parts and points of the General Assembly Speaker and with a wealth in the knowledge of experience of general legislation.

A century and a half ago his great ancestor gave to his beloved Virginia the present site for her State Capitol, and now his brilliant descendant, the present occupant of the Speaker's chair in the General Assembly of Virginia, places anew his splendid talents on the altar of his State.

Do you want a patriot? We present him to you as one himself, and in defense of his native State of Virginia his near kindred fell with their faces to the foe, and the sacred soil of their mother drank the rich libation of their blood, and their ashes now repose in peace in the bosom of their lovely valley.

Do you want a man of even and symmetrical development? We give him to you.

Do you want a statesman? We present him to you as one whose works are enacted into law.

Do you want a man instilled with all the pure ideals of the Virginia gentleman and with all that term implies? We give him to you.

Do you want a man of high-minded and with all the chivalry of his native land? We present him to you as one who embodies in his own person that splendid spirit of his ancestors which "kept the lamps of chivalry alight in hearts of gold."

"They thought they slept, the sons who kept the names of noble sires, and slumbered while the darkness crept around their vigil fires; But, lo! the Golden Horse Knights their 'Old Dominion' keep Where foes have found no chance of sleep, but not a knight asleep."

Where foes have found no chance of sleep, but not a knight asleep. Do you want a man of iron mould—one who never quailed in the presence of difficulty or blanching before a foe? We give him to you.

In that splendid art gallery of all the world, the Louvre, in Paris, France, there's a painting on the wall; It represents Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the almost impassable Alps with his mighty army and creating a name before which the thrones of Europe tottered and fell. Dug in advance of the rugged steep, over them and floating in the upper atmosphere are phantom figures, beckoning the "Old Guard" on, while still in the distance and on the crest of the Alps Mountains are those letters of living light, gleaming in the tallman, "Over the Alps lies Italy." This well illustrates the strength, courage and devotion up to death to duty of him we now nominate—our "Smith of the Wind."

Do you want a man of temperance, equal and serene? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

Do you want a man who, we can truly say from our past experience with him as Speaker, has always been true to his duty and to his aid? We give him to you.

THE RISE OF FIFTH AVENUE.

And the Location There of the Hotel St. Regis.

It needs but one glance at Fifth Avenue, New York, from Thirty-fourth Street northward, to assure any one that this avenue is supplanting Broadway as the central thorough